基于 49 项前瞻性队列研究的 Meta 分析构建乳腺癌患者淋巴水肿风险预测模型

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【摘要】背景 淋巴水肿(BCRL)是困扰乳腺癌患者的常见慢性并发症,早期评估和预测 BCRL 风险尤为重要,但目前仍缺乏权威公认、适宜推广的风险预测模型。目的 本文拟基于 Meta 分析构建并验证乳腺癌患者淋巴水肿风险预测模型。方法 系统检索、筛选及评价国内外乳腺癌淋巴水肿危险因素相关的前瞻性队列研究,提取合并效应量结果具有显著性的风险因素及合并风险值,构建 Logistic 风险预测模型。基于回归系数及合并风险值构建 Logistic 和 Additive 风险评分模型。选择 2017 至 2018 年收集的 486 例患者资料作为验证集,采用 ROC 曲线下面积(AUC)、Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验评价模型预测性能,采用决策曲线分析评价模型的临床实用性。结果 共纳入 49 项前瞻性队列研究、33072 例乳腺癌患者。Meta 分析显示,淋巴水肿发生率为 20.6%(95% CI: 17.9%-23.3%)。预测模型共纳入 5 个危险因素: 体质指数(BMI)、乳腺手术类型、腋窝手术类型、放疗及术后并发症。Logistic 及 Additive 风险评分模型的 AUC 分别为 0.748(95% CI: 0.701, 0.794)、0.737(95% CI: 0.691, 0.784),Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验 P值分别为 0.185、0.763。Logistic 评分模型最优截断值为 18(总分 0-34),灵敏度为 81.7%,特异度为 43.1%;Additive 评分模型最优截断值为 8.5(总分 5-11),灵敏度为 80.9%,特异度为 42.8%。当阈值概率在 20%-30%时,模型具有较高的临床净获益。结论 基于 Meta 分析构建的乳腺癌淋巴水肿风险预测模型具有较好的预测性能,可作为水肿风险评估工具,指导淋巴水肿的分层管理,但其预测性能和临床实用性仍有待进一步验证和优化。

【关键词】 乳腺癌;淋巴水肿;风险因素;风险预测模型;Meta分析

Constructing a risk prediction model of breast cancer-related lymphedema: Based on a meta-analysis of 49 prospective cohort studies

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[Abstract] Background Lymphedema is a common chronic complication bothering breast cancer patients. Early assessment and prediction of lymphedema risk is particularly important. However, there is still a lack of an authoritatively recognized and suitable risk prediction model. Objective To construct and validate a risk prediction model for breast cancer-related lymphedema (BCRL) based on results of meta-analysis. Methods Prospective cohort studies on risk factors of BCRL were systematically searched, screened, and evaluated. Risk factors with significant pooled effect size was used to construct a logistic risk prediction model. Logistic and additive scoring models were constructed based on regression coefficients and pooled risk values. The data of 486 breast cancer patients collected from 2017 to 2018 were selected as the validation set, and the area under the ROC curve (AUC) and the Hosmer-Lemeshow test were used to evaluate the prediction performance of the model. Decision curve analysis was used to evaluate the clinical practicability. Results A total of 49 prospective cohort studies involving 33072 breast cancer patients were included. Meta-analysis showed that the incidence of lymphedema was 20.6% (95%CI: 17.9%-23.3%). Five risk factors were included in the prediction model: BMI, type of breast surgery, type of axillary surgery, radiotherapy, and postoperative complications. The AUC of logistic and additive risk score models were 0.748 (95%CI: 0.701, 0.794) and 0.737 (95%CI: 0.691, 0.784), respectively. The P values of Hosmer-Lemeshow test were 0.185 and 0.763, respectively. The optimal cut-off value of the Logistic scoring model was 18 (0-34), the sensitivity was 81.7%, and the specificity was 43.1%. The optimal cut-off value of additive scoring model was 8.5 (total score 5-11), the sensitivity was 80.9%, and the specificity was 42.8%. When the probability threshold ranges from 20% to 30%, the model has higher clinical net benefit. Conclusion The breast cancer-related lymphedema risk prediction model based on meta-analysis has good predictive performance, which can be used as a risk assessment tool for lymphedema and guide the hierarchical monitoring and management of lymphedema. However, prediction performance and clinical practicability of the model still needs to be verified and optimized in future research.

【Key words】 Breast Cancer; Lymphedema; Risk Factors; Prediction Model; Meta-analysis

前言

淋巴水肿(breast cancer-related lymphedema,BCRL)是乳腺癌患者术后的常见慢性并发症,发生风险伴随患者终身[1]。淋巴水肿一旦发生,治疗棘手且容易反复发作,给患者的身心健康及经济状况带来诸多负面影响[2]。因此,早期评估和预测 BCRL 风险,变被动治疗为积极预防,最大程度地减少淋巴水肿的发生尤为重要。风险预测模型可帮助医务人员准确、快速的筛查高危人群,实现 BCRL 的分层级预防和管理,同时有助于增强患者疾病认知,提高其对淋巴水肿预防管理依从性[3]。探索和识别 BCRL 的风险因素一直是国内外研究者关注的重点,尽管已有多项研究建立了 BCRL 风险预测模型,但目前国内外仍然缺乏统一公认的、适宜临床推广应用的 BCRL 风险预测模型[4]。分析现有相关模型发现,不同预测模型纳入的风险因素变量存在差异,且大部分基于横断面研究或病例对照研究数据建模,存在样本量小、缺乏外部验证等不足[47]。因此,本研究基于前瞻性队列研究的 Meta 分析,系统分析和评价 BCRL 危险因素及综合危险度,扩大模型构建的样本量,构建具有循证依据的风险预测模型,以期实现淋巴水肿高危人群的精准识别。

1 资料和方法

- 1.1 Meta 分析
- 1.1.1 检索策略

计算机检索 PubMed、Embase、CINAHL、Scopus、Web of Science、 The Cochrane Library、中国知网、

中国生物医学数据库、万方数据库自建库至 2021 年 11 月 BCRL 危险因素的相关文章。采用主题词结合自由词的方式,检索语言为中文或英文。同时对纳入文献以及类似文献的参考文献进行手工检索,以补充检索结果。通过初步检索并与研究组成员讨论不断修订检索词,中文检索词主要包括"乳腺癌、乳癌、乳腺肿瘤、乳房肿瘤、乳腺肿物","淋巴水肿、上肢水肿、肿胀","风险因素、危险因素、预测因素、预测变量、影响因素、相关因素"等;英文检索词主要包括"breast cancer、breast neoplasm*、breast tumor*、breast tumour*、breast carcinoma","lymphoedema*、lymphatic oedema*、lymphatic edema*、oedema*、edema*","Risk factor*、Risk variable*、predictor*、prediction、prognostic factor*、prognostic variable*、epidemiologic factor*、epidemiologic variable*、relevant factor*、relevant variable*、related factor*、related variable*、Influenc* factor*、contributing factor*"等。PubMed 及中国知网检索策略见图 1。

No.	检索式	命中数里
PubMed	1,检索时间: 2021 年 11 月 7 日	
#1	"Breast Neoplasms" [Mesh]	315,036
#2	"breast cancer"[Title/Abstract] OR "breast neoplasm*" [Title/Abstract] OR "breast tumor*"[Title/Abstract] OR "breast tumour*"[Title/Abstract] OR "Breast Carcinoma" [Title/Abstract]	328,162
#3	#1 OR #2	409,101
#4	"lymphedema" [MeSH Terms] OR "Breast Cancer Lymphedema" [MeSH Terms]	13,039
#5	"lymphoedema*"[Title/Abstract] OR "lymphatic edema*"[Title/Abstract] OR "lymphatic oedema*"[Title/Abstract] OR "oedema*"[Title/Abstract] OR "lymphatic edema*"[Title/Abstract] OR "oedema*"[Title/Abstract] OR "upper extremity oedema"[Title/Abstract] OR "upper limb oedema"[Title/Abstract] OR "upper extremity oedema"[Title/Abstract] OR "upper limb oedema"[Title/Abstract] OR "breast cancer lymphedema"[Title/Abstract] OR "breast cancer related lymphedema"[Title/Abstract] OR "breast cancer treatment related lymphedema"[Title/Abstract] OR "breast cancer treatment related lymphoedema"[Title/Abstract] OR "breast cancer related lymphoedema"[Tit	252,930
#6	#4 OR #5	257,765
#7	"Risk Factors"[MeSH Terms] OR "epidemiologic factors"[MeSH Terms]	1,656,289
#8	"risk factor*"[Title/Abstract] OR "risk variable*"[Title/Abstract] OR "predictor*"[Title/Abstract] OR "prediction"[Title/Abstract] OR "prediction"[Title/Abstract] OR "prediction"[Title/Abstract] OR "prognostic factor*"[Title/Abstract] OR "prognostic variable*"[Title/Abstract] OR "epidemiologic factor*"[Title/Abstract] OR "epidemiologic variable*" [Title/Abstract] OR "relevant factor*"[Title/Abstract] OR "relevant variable*"[Title/Abstract] OR "related factor*" [Title/Abstract] OR "related variable*"[Title/Abstract] OR "contributing factor*"[Title/Abstract]	1,445,977
#9	#7 OR #8	2,646,906
#10	#3 AND #7 AND #11	768
#11	#10 AND ((humans [Filter]) AND (Chinese [Filter] OR English [Filter]))	626
中国知	网,检索时间: 2021 年 11 月 6 日 -	
#1	TKA=(乳腺癌' + 乳癌' + 乳腺肿瘤' + 乳房肿瘤' + 乳腺肿物')	178,346
#2	TKA=(淋巴水肿'+'上肢水肿'+'肿胀'+乳腺癌相关淋巴水肿'+'乳腺癌淋巴水肿')	116,266
#3	TKA = ('风险因素' + '危险因素' + '预测因素' + '预测变量' + '影响因素' + '相关因素')	1,442,386
#4	#1 AND #2 AND #3	198

图 1 PubMed 及中国知网检索式 Figure 1 Search strategies of PubMed and CNKI

1.1.2 文献纳排标准

纳入标准: (1) 研究设计: 前瞻性队列研究; (2) 研究对象: 确诊为单侧乳腺癌的女性患者; 年龄≥18 岁; 基线及随访样本量均≥50 例; (3) 暴露: 至少报告 1 项影响 BCRL 发生的危险因素变量且定义明确; 报告多因素校正后的危险因素变量不同组间的效应值,如比值比(Odds Ratio, OR)、相对危险度(Relative Risk, RR) 或风险比(Hazards Risk, HR)及95%的置信区间(95%CI); (4)结局指标: 经客观测量(臂围测量、生物电阻抗分析法、红外线容量分析法等)、医疗诊断(电子病历或记录)或自我报告等明确判断为BCRL。排除标准: (1) 研究对象存在肿瘤复发或其他部位恶性肿瘤、存在原发性淋巴水肿或既往继发性淋巴水肿病

史;(2)术后 3 个月内发生的急性淋巴水肿、隐匿性或亚临床期淋巴水肿(臂围变化 < 2cm, 体积变化 < 3%);(3)无法获取全文或重复发表的文献(选取最新最全的文献);信息不完整、数据不全的文献,如未报告 OR/RR/HR 及 95% CI;(4)会议论文、学位论文、RCT 数据的二次分析、综述等。

1.1.3 文献筛选及资料提取

由两名经过系统培训的研究者(SAM、WXX)分别独立筛选文献并交叉核对。采用 Endnote 文献管理软件进行软件和手工去重后,阅读题目和摘要进行初筛,然后追溯全文复筛。由一名研究者(SAM)按预先制定数据提取表提取文献信息,另外两名研究者核对(ZLY、BJR)。提取内容主要包括文献基本信息、研究对象基本特征、水肿测量方法及诊断标准、多因素校正后的危险因素及效应指标等。文献筛选及资料提取过程中如有分歧,协商解决或咨询第三位研究者(FX)。

1.1.4 质量评价

由 3 名研究者(SAM、FX、WXX)分别独立进行质量评价。采用 Cochrane 协作网推荐的纽卡斯尔-渥太华量表(the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale, NOS))量表[8],该量表包括研究人群的选择、组间可比性及暴露的测量三方面共 8 个条目,满分为 9 分, \geq 7 分为高质量,4-6 分为中等质量,<4 分为低质量[9]。质量评价过程中的分歧由三名研究者共同讨论并达成一致意见。

1.2 模型构建

将 Meta 分析得到的危险因素作为自变量,将 BCRL 的发生率作为因变量构建 Logistic 回归预测模型。以 Meta 分析中对应危险因素合并后的综合危险度 OR 值的自然对数计算模型中各危险因素的回归系数 β ,计算公式为 β =ln(OR)^[10]。常数项 α 为 BCRL 发生率与未发生率比值的自然对数: α =ln(P/1-P)。基于 Logistic 回归模型的 BCRL 风险预测模型为: Logit(P)= ln[P/(1-P)] = α + $\beta_1 X_1$ + $\beta_2 X_2$ + $\beta_3 X_3$ +......+ $\beta_n X_n$, X_n 表示第 n 个危险因素, β_n 表示第 n 个危险因素的回归系数。为方便临床应用,基于风险预测模型建立风险评分模型:对于 Logistic 评分模型,赋分方式为,当存在某个危险因素时,将该危险因素变量的回归系数 β_n 乘以 10,然后四舍五入取整数,即赋分为整数化的 $10\beta_n$,反之,不存在该危险因素时,赋分为 0;Additive 评分模型的建立以 OR 值为基础,存在某危险因素时,该变量赋分为整数化的 OR 值,参照变量赋分为 1,BCRL 的发生概率即为所有危险因素的评分之和[11]。

1.3 模型验证

选择课题组前期研究中于 2017 年 4 月至 2018 年 12 月在某三甲综合医院乳腺中心招募的 486 例乳腺癌术后患者为模型验证集。研究对象纳入标准为:(1)女性;(2)≥18 周岁;(3)神志清楚、无认知功能及沟通障碍;(4)自愿参与研究。排除标准为:(1)研究招募时正在接受放疗或化疗者;(2)双侧乳腺癌患者;(3)乳腺癌复发、转移者,或合并其他部位恶性肿瘤;(4)有心/肾源性、营养不良性水肿症状的患者;(5)既往患者上肢手术或受伤史的患者;(6)无法配合臂围测量者。采用问卷调查结合查阅病历的形式收集资料,采用上臂连周径测量法,即采用无弹性卷尺从手掌根部、肘部、腕横纹开始每间隔 4cm 至腋根部进行测量。将任意一点两侧臂围差值≥2cm 作为 BCRL 的判断标准^[12]。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 Stata 17.0 软件进行 Meta 分析。为保证结果的稳定性,仅保留纳入研究数量大于 5 的危险因素。采用 Q 检验和 I² 统计量判断纳入研究间的异质性。采用随机效应模型计算各危险因素的综合危险度及 95%CI。对非正态数据进行 Logit 转换。对纳入研究数量大于 10 项的危险因素,采用 Egger's 回归分析法评价发表偏倚。

模型验证的数据分析采用 SPSS26.0 和 R4.1.3 软件,采用 ROC 曲线下面积 AUC 评价模型的预测能力及最佳临界值。AUC<0.7 表示模型的诊断价值较低,AUC 在 0.7-0.9 之间表示诊断价值中等,AUC>0.9 表示模型的诊断价值较高^[13]。取约登指数最大时的分值为最优截断值,计算模型的灵敏度和特异度。采用 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合优度检验评价评分系统的准确度。采用 rmda 包进行决策曲线分析(decision curve analysis, DCA),评价模型的临床实用性,,P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索及筛选

数据库初检获得文献 3612 篇,追踪参考文献获取 73 篇,剔重后剩余 1755 篇。经标题及摘要筛选后剩余 406 篇追溯全文,全文阅读后最终纳入 49 篇文献,文献质量均较高(NOS 评分≥7 分)。文献筛选流程图见图 2。纳入研究基本特征及质量评价结果见表 1 和表 2。

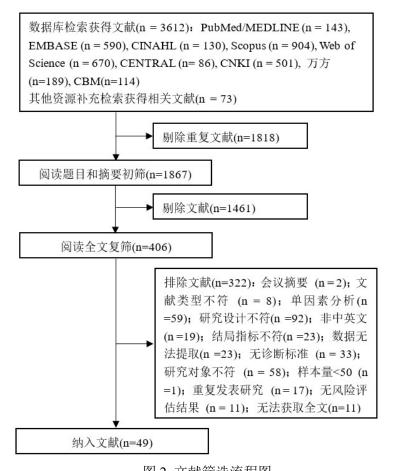


图 2 文献筛选流程图 Figure 2 Flow chart of study delection

表 1 纳入研究基本特征

Table 1 Characteristics of included studies

作者,发表年份	国家	样本	年龄,岁(均值±标准差,或中	水肿	发生率	诊断标	危险因素
作有,及农平饭	国家	量	位数[范围或四分位数间距])	例数	及生卒	准	厄险囚系
KUIJER 等,2021 ^[14]	美国	888	37 (22-40)	122	13.70%	1	A, B, C
KEELY, 2021 ^[15]	美国	1100	56±12	251	22.80%	2	E
KIM 等,2021 ^[16]	韩国	910	腋窝淋巴结清扫(n=595): 52.5±10.4; 前哨淋巴结活检 (n=315): 51.6±10.5	121	13.30%	3	A, B, C, D
MANDAL 等,2021 ^[17]	印度	342	47 (—)	144	42.10%	1	A, B
佟洋等,2021 ^[18]	中国	713	水肿 (n=61): 55.17±13.26; 非水肿 (n=652): 54.81±11.59	61	8.60%	3	A, D
袁芊芊等,2021 ^[19]	中国	312	48 (—)	45	14.40%	2	A, D
BRUNELLE 等, 2020a ^[20]	美国	647	56.6 (27-83)	64	9.90%	2	A, B, C, D

作者,发表年份	国家	#本 量	年龄,岁(均值±标准差,或中 位数[范围或四分位数间距])	水肿	发生率		危险因素
BRUNELLE 等,			区级[范围级自分区级构起]/	N13X		1155	A, B, C,
2020b ^[21]	美国	1181	569 例≥55,61 例<55	129	10.90%	2	D, E
BUNDRED 等,2020 ^[22]	英国	1100	55.7±12.4	122	22.40%	2	A, E
NAOUM 等,2020 ^[23]	美国	1815	56 (四分位数间距 24.4-87.9)	171	9.40%	2	C
1,110 0,11 (1) 2020	スロ	1015	水肿 (n=23): 55.57±13.14;	1,1	2.1070	•	C
王季等,2020[24]	中国	472	非水肿 (n=449): 54.83±11.10	23	5.10%	①或③	A, D
ARMER 等,2019 ^[25]	美国	486	50.1±10.8	284	58.40%	2	A, D
GROSS 等,2019 ^[26]	美国	265	52.6 (42.7-62.1)	39	14.70%	3	A
KHANNA 等,2019 ^[27]	印度	98	76.8% 年龄在 41-60	23	23.50%	3	D, E
GROSS 等,2018 ^[28]	美国	492	50 (40-60)	83	16.90%	3	A, D
RASTOGI 等,2018 ^[29]	印度	100	49.5 (21-79)	13	13.00%	3	A, D
TSAI 等,2018 ^[30]	美国	522	63 (—)	102	19.50%	①或③	A, B, C, D
ZOU 等,2018 ^[31]	中国	387	50 (24-81)	114	29.40%	3	A, B, C, D
张顺康等,2018 ^[32]	中国	197	55.94 (28-79)	38	19.30%	3	С
RIBEIRO 等,2017 ^[33]	巴西	964	55.31±12.98	300	31.10%	4	A, D, E
ZHANG 等,2017 ^[34]	中国	2597	49.9±10.1	277	10.70%	3	A, E
ZHU 等,2017 ^[35]	中国	319	18-75	88	27.60%	5	В
2110 (1) 2017	1 🗎	317	非水肿 60.0±11.9;	00	27.0070	•	Б
KWAN等,2016 ^[36]	美国	2953	水肿患者 56.0±11.1	342	11.60%	1	_
MENEZES 等,2016 ^[37]	巴西	622	258 例年龄<50,364 例年龄≥50	204	32.80%	4	В
WANG 等,2016 ^[5]	中国	358	>18	114	31.80%	3	C, D, E
KILBREATH 等,	澳大利				5110070		C, B, E
2016 ^[38]	亚	450	56.9±11.2	46	10.20%	6	D
刘风华等,2016 ^[39]	中国	141	51 (24-81)	39	27.70%	①或③	A, B, C, D
SWAROOP 等,2015 ^[40]	美国	1121	不清楚	59	5.30%	7	A, C, D
BOUGHEY 等,2014 ^[41]	美国	98	59 (36-85)	38	30.70%	8	A, C
	<i></i>		非水肿 (n=52): 60.8±13.7				/ -
IKEDA 等,2014 ^[42]	日本	76	水肿 (n=24): 55.3±9.6	24	31.60%	3	C, D
TOGAWA 等,2014 ^[43]	美国	666	51.5±7.2	190	28.50%	1	A, B
JAMMOLLO 等,							
2013 ^[44]	美国	787	56 (27-89)	39	5.00%	2	A, C, D
RIDENER 等,2011 ^[45]	美国	138	58.9±12.3	27	19.60%	②或④	A
			非乳房重建 (n=130): 61 (30-83)				
AVRAHAM 等,2010 ^[46]	美国	316	乳房重建(n=186): 45(27-74)	34	10.80%	3	В
CLOUGH-GORR 等,							
2010 ^[47]	美国	400	>65	145	36.30%	1	A, B
GOLDBERG 等,	· · - ·					_	А, В, С,
2010 ^[48]	美国	600	56 (24-83)	31	5.20%	3	D, E
	澳大利			不清			
HAYES 等,2010 ^[49]	亚	287	54±10	楚	NR	6	E
HELYER 等,2010 ^[50]	加拿大	137	56 (36-78)	16	11.70%	4	A
•	•			-		~	

作者,发表年份	国家	样本	年龄,岁(均值±标准差,或中	水肿	发生率	诊断标	危险因素	
IFA, XXTU	四次	量	位数[范围或四分位数间距])	例数	及工干	准	用型型系	
KWAN 等,2010 ^[51]	* 団	997	水肿 (n=133): 55.3±11.1;	122	12 200/	(8)	4 D C D	
KWAN 寺,2010 ^[51]	美国	997	非水肿 (n=864): 55.3±11.1	133	13.30%	8	A, B, C, D	
2010[52]	· 보고	(21	100 171 50 405 171 50	220	25 500/		А, В, С,	
NORMAN 等,2010 ^[52]	美国	631	196 例<50,435 例≥50	238	37.70%	1	D, E	
YANG等,2010 ^[53]	韩国	183	74 例<45,117 例≥45	22	12.00%	9	B, C, D	
MEESKE 等,2009 ^[54]	美国	494	35-64	120	24.20%	1	A, C	
VEN ** 2000[55]	* 団	1220	水肿 (n=193): 71.9 ±5.2	102	1.4.400/		D C D	
YEN 等,2009 ^[55]	美国	1338	非水肿 (n=1145): 72.9±5.6	193	14.40%	1)	B, C, D	
11.11EG ## 2000[56]	澳大利	207	54.10	4.1	22 (00)	04-0		
HAYES 等,2008 ^[56]	亚	287	54±10	41	23.60%	①或⑥	A, C	
PASKETT 等,2007 ^[57]	美国	622	38.5±4.9	336	54.00%	1	B, C, D	
WILKE 等,2006 ^[58]	美国	2904	56 (23-95)	203	7.00%	3	A	
NIWIŃSKA 等,2005 ^[59]	波兰	174	53 (28-76)	17	9.80%	3	C	
OZASLAN 等,2004 ^[60]	土耳其	240	50 (28-80)	68	28.30%	3	A, D	
CELLED ## 2002[6]]	* 団	1.45	水肿 (n=55): 49.7±8.5	<i>5.5</i>	27.000/	<u>(1)</u>	D C D	
GELLER 等,2003 ^[61]	美国	145	非水肿 (n=90): 59.5±12.4	55	37.90%	1)	B, C, D	

注:诊断标准: ①=自我报告,②=体积差>10%,③=臂围差>2cm,④=体积差>200ml,⑤=臂围差>5%,⑥=BIS>3 倍标准差,⑦=体积差>5%,⑧=临床诊断,⑨臂围差>1cm;危险因素:A=BMI(Kg/m2),B=乳腺手术类型,C=腋窝手术类型,D=放疗,E=术后并发症

表 2 纳入文献质量评价结果

Table 2 Quality appraisal results of included studies

		` '	1 1						
作者,发表年份	人群选择			组间可比性			结局测量		
作有,及农平饭	1	2	3	4	⑤	6	7	8	- 总分
KUIJER 等,2021 ^[14]	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	7
KEELY, 2021 ^[15]	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	7
KIM 等,2021 ^[16]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
MANDAL 等,2021 ^[17]	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	7
佟洋等,2021[18]	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	7
袁芊芊等,2021[19]	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	7
BRUNELLE 等,2020a ^[20]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
BRUNELLE 等,2020b ^[21]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
BUNDRED 等,2020 ^[22]	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	8
NAOUM 等,2020 ^[23]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	8
王季等,2020 ^[24]	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	7
ARMER 等,2019 ^[25]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
GROSS 等,2019 ^[26]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
KHANNA 等,2019 ^[27]	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	7
GROSS 等,2018 ^[28]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
RASTOGI 等,2018 ^[29]	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	8
TSAI 等,2018 ^[30]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
ZOU等,2018 ^[31]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	8

		人群	选择		组间可比性	;	结局测量	t	74 V.
作者,发表年份	1	2	3	4	(5)	6	7	8	- 总分
张顺康等,2018[32]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
RIBEIRO 等,2017 ^[33]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
ZHANG 等,2017 ^[34]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
ZHU等,2017 ^[35]	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	7
KWAN等,2016 ^[36]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	8
MENEZES 等,2016 ^[37]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
WANG 等,2016 ^[5]	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	8
KILBREATH 等,2016 ^[38]	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	7
刘风华等,2016 ^[39]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	8
SWAROOP 等,2015 ^[40]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
BOUGHEY 等,2014 ^[41]	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	8
IKEDA 等,2014 ^[42]	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	8
TOGAWA 等,2014 ^[43]	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	7
JAMMOLLO 等,2013 ^[44]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
RIDENER 等,2011 ^[45]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
AVRAHAM 等,2010 ^[46]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
CLOUGH-GORR 等,	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	8
$2010^{[47]}$									
GOLDBERG 等,2010 ^[48]	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	8
HAYES 等,2010 ^[49]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
HELYER 等,2010 ^[50]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	8
KWAN等,2010 ^[51]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	8
NORMAN 等,2010 ^[52]	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	8
YANG等,2010 ^[53]	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	7
MEESKE 等,2009 ^[54]	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	8
YEN 等,2009 ^[55]	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	8
HAYES 等,2008 ^[56]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
PASKETT 等,2007 ^[57]	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	7
WILKE 等,2006 ^[58]	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	7
NIWIŃSKA 等,2005 ^[59]	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	7
OZASLAN 等,2004 ^[60]	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
GELLER 等,2003 ^[61]	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	8

注:①=暴露组的代表性;②=非暴露组的选择;③=暴露因素的确定;④=研究起始时无要观察的结局指标;⑤=设计及统计分析时考虑组间可比性;⑥=结果评价是否充分;⑦=结果发生后随访是否足够长;⑧=随访是否充分

2.2 Meta 分析结果

49 项研究中报告次数大于 5 次且 meta 分析合并效应量结果具有显著性的危险因素共 5 个,分别为: 体质指数(body mass index,BMI)、乳腺手术类型、腋窝手术类型、放疗、术后并发症。Egger's 检验结果显示,BMI、乳腺手术类型、腋窝手术类型及放疗均不存在发表偏倚(均 P>0.05)。Meta 分析及异质性检验结果见表 3。同时 Meta 分析中,49 项研究报告了 BCRL 的发生率(5.0%-58.4%),合并效应量结果显示,BCRL 发生率为 20.6%(95% CI: 17.9%-23.3%)。

表 3 乳腺癌淋巴水肿风险因素的 Meta 分析及异质性检验结果
Table 3 Meta-analysis and heterogeneity test of risk factors for breast cancer-related lymphedema

	Tuble 5 friend distributions and neutrogeneity test of fish fuetons for offense edited fyniphedenia								
危险因素	分组	研究 数量	病例 数	样本 量	Pooled RR (95%CI)	I^2	Q 检验 <i>P</i>	Egger's <i>P</i>	β
BMI (Kg/m ²)	≥30 vs. <30	13	1884	8106	1.777 (1.515, 2.085)	30.0%	0.144	0.001	0.575
乳腺手术类型	乳腺切除术 vs. 肿物切除术	16	1827	10156	1.320 (1.125, 1.549)	26.50%	0.157	0.809	0.278
腋窝手术类型	ALND vs. SLNB	11	1132	7327	3.058 (2.325, 4.020)	16.30%	0.289	0.465	1.118
放疗	是 vs. 否	12	1652	6849	1.620 (1.214, 2.160)	61.50%	0.003	0.853	0.482
术后并发症	是 vs. 否	6	1089	6331	2.373 (1.278, 4.405)	74.00%	0.002	_	0.864

注: BMI=体质指数; ALND=腋窝淋巴结请扫; SLNB=前哨淋巴结活检

2.3 风险预测模型的构建

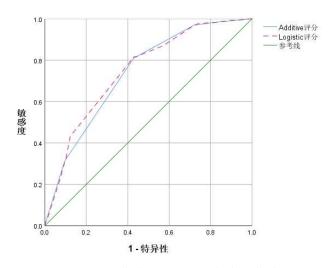
考虑淋巴结清扫数量和淋巴结清扫水平、新辅助化疗和紫杉醇化疗风险因素间存在重叠,结合风险评估指标获取的可行性,保留淋巴结清扫数量和新辅助化疗两个风险因素变量。最终构建的 Logistic 风险预测模型为: Logit (P)=-1.349+0.575* X_1 +0.278* X_2 +1.118* X_3 +0.482* X_4 +0.864* X_5 , X_1 、 X_2 X_5 分别为 BMI、乳腺手术类型、腋窝手术类型、放疗、术后并发症。Logistic 及 Additive 风险评分模型总分分别为 0-34 分、5-11 分,详见表 4。

表 4 Logistic 和 Additive 风险评分模型 Table 4 Logistic and Additive risk scoring model

风风	公因素	Logistic 评分	Additive 评分
体质指数	≥30	6	2
	<30	0	1
乳腺手术类型	全乳切除	3	2
	肿物切除	0	1
腋窝手术类型	腋窝淋巴结清扫	11	3
	前哨淋巴结活检	0	1
放疗	是	5	2
	否	0	1
术后并发症	是	9	2
	否	0	1

2.4 风险预测模型的验证

模型验证的 486 例乳腺癌术后患者中,共 131 例(26.95%)发生淋巴水肿。Logistic 及 Additive 风险评分模型的 ROC 曲线(见图 3)下面积 AUC 分别为 0.748(95%CI: 0.701, 0.794)、0.737(95%CI: 0.691, 0.784)。 Logistic 风险评分模型的最优截断值为 18(总分 0-34),灵敏度为 81.7%,特异度为 43.1%;Additive 风险评分模型的最优截断值为 8.5(总分 5-11),灵敏度和特异度分别为 80.9%、42.8%。Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验分别为 8.796(P=0.185)、1.158(P=0.763),模型拟合良好。DCA 显示(见图 4),当阈值概率在 20%-30%时,基于 Meta 分析的 Logistic 风险预测模型具有较高的净获益,但阈值概率范围较窄,临床实用性有待进一步验证。



注:ROC 曲线=受试者工作特征曲线

图 3 乳腺癌相关淋巴水肿 Logistic 及 Additive 风险评分模型的 ROC 曲线

Figure 3 ROC curve of Logistic and Additive risk scoring model for breast cancer-related lymphedema

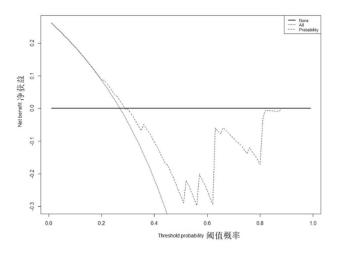


图 4 乳腺癌相关淋巴水肿 Logistic 风险预测模型的决策曲线

Figure 4 Decision curve of Logistic risk prediction model for breast cancer-related lymphedema

3 讨论

3.1 关注乳腺癌相关淋巴水肿的可干预风险因素

本研究基于 49 项前瞻性队列研究对 BCRL 风险因素进行了 Meta 分析,共确定 5 个危险因素,除 BMI,其他均为疾病及治疗相关因素,包括乳腺手术类型、腋窝手术类型、放疗以及术后并发症,这些因素已经在多项研究中得到证实^[62]。以上疾病及治疗相关因素往往难以改变或干预,提示临床医务人员在患者选择治疗方案时,应充分告知治疗获益及潜在并发症风险,提高其对风险的认知及对术后并发症(如淋巴水肿)预防管理的重视程度^[63]。

在探究 BCRL 风险因素时,重点关注其中的可干预变量能够为淋巴水肿的风险管理提供更多有效的线索。近期研究也逐渐关注规律锻炼情况、体力活动水平等可控变量对 BCRL 的预测作用^[64]。本研究结显示,BMI≥30 Kg/m² 的患者水肿风险会增加 0.78 倍左右。BMI 是 BCRL 风险因素的这一结论已被多项研究证实 ^[65,66],并且也是本研究发现的唯一可干预变量。但其机制目前尚不明确,一般认为,过多的脂肪组织会增加淋巴液的产生,挤压淋巴管,甚至造成淋巴管内皮损伤^[7,67]。同时,肥胖也会增加术后感染、伤后愈合延迟等并发症的发生风险,进一步诱发淋巴水肿^[65]。Tsai 等^[7]对 4 项减重干预的随机对照试验进行 Meta 分析,结果尚未发现水肿状况的显著改善,仅其中 2 项小样本研究支持体重管理对减轻水肿程度的效果,未来仍

需开展更多临床试验来评估体重控制对淋巴水肿管理,尤其是预防的作用。但考虑到体重管理对患者疾病预后的益处,医务人员仍应通过提供健康教育、饮食-锻炼指导等^[68],帮助患者合理控制体重。

3.2 风险预测模型促进淋巴水肿的分层级预防管理

本研究通过合并多项前瞻性队列研究,扩大样本量,提高了研究对象的代表性,能够确保风险预测模型中各危险因素综合危险度的可靠性。并进一步将风险预测模型以 Logistic 及 Additive 评分模型的形式呈现,ROC 曲线提示两个风险评分模型具有同等的预测效能,预测准确度分别为 74.8%和 73.7%,与刘艳飞、Jennifer等[69-70]模型的预测准确度相似,略低于李惠萍、Kwan、Wang等[5,11,71]的模型。决策曲线分析结果显示,模型能够给患者带来净获益的阈值概率的范围较窄,原因可能为基于 Meta 分析结果模拟建模对变量综合危险度的估计存在偏差、研究数量限制了部分潜在预测变量的纳入、横断面数据影响模型验证的效果等。提示本模型对 BCRL 风险预测具有一定的临床应用价值,但模型的实用性还需进一步验证和提升。此外,研究显示[72],在乳腺癌患者中开展淋巴水肿前瞻性监测项目可有效降低 BCRL 发生率。国外研究者们呼吁将淋巴水肿前瞻性监测纳入乳腺癌护理路径中,但目前其推广实施仍然有限。2017 年,学者郑思娣率先在国内开展了前瞻性监测相关研究,但并未发现对 BCRL 预防的效果[73],可能与该研究随访期较短(仅为 3 个月),而淋巴水肿较多发生在术后 3 个月以上有关。考虑到医疗资源有限的现状,建议应依据风险评估开展 BCRL的分层级预防管理,针对患者的风险等级明确相应的随访监测频率及预防管理策略,以最大限度地提高BCRL 预防管理的效率。结合本研究构建的风险评分模型,可依据 Logistic 评分≥18(总分 0-34)或 Additive评分≥8.5(总分 5-11),筛选淋巴水肿的高危人群,并将风险评估纳入乳腺癌术后常规护理中。但基于循证证据的 BCRL 的分层级预防管理策略还有待开发。

3.3 本研究的局限性

虽然本研究基于大样本循证医学数据的合并,克服了单项研究的偏倚,提高了风险因素的稳定性,并制定了较为实用的 BCRL 风险评分模型。但由于是对原始研究的二次分析,仍存在一些不足:首先,Meta 分析纳入研究的异质性略高,可能原因包括不同研究间水肿测量方法和诊断标准不同、随访时间长短差异、不同研究校正的混杂因素有所差异等;其次,本研究采用横断面研究数据进行模型验证,然而横断面数据对因果关系的论证强度不足,模型的预测性能和临床实用性有待提升,未来应在大样本前瞻性数据中进一步验证和优化模型性能。

4 小结

本研究通过 Meta 分析对 BCRL 危险因素进行定量综合,明确了 BCRL 发生的危险因素,包括 BMI、乳腺手术类型、腋窝手术类型、放疗、术后并发症。并结合 Logistic 回归模型分别构建了 Logistic 和 Additive 风险评分模型,划分高低危风险等级。虽然模型的预测效能有待进一步提升和优化,但仍然具有一定的临床应用和推广价值,能够为 BCRL 的风险评估提供科学、有效的工具,促进分层分级管理的落实,提高 BCRL 预防管理效率。

作者贡献: 沈傲梅负责研究设计、文献检索、筛选、评价、资料提取分析及原稿写作;符鑫、韦小夏、卞静如、张丽媛负责文献检索、筛选、评价、资料提取及数据分析;路潜、强万敏、庞冬负责研究设计及方法、论文审阅及修改;所有作者确认论文终稿。

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